The Library Binder

VOLUME XIV – NO. 1
MAY 1966

Published by
THE LIBRARY BINDING INSTITUTE

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"As good almost kill a man as kill a good book; who kills a man kills a reasonable creature, God's image, but he who destroys a good book kills reason itself."

John Milton

It is the dedicated purpose of Certified Library Binders to save books so that our generation and those to come will benefit from the accumulated knowledge of the ages.

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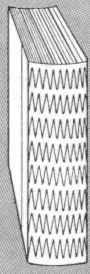

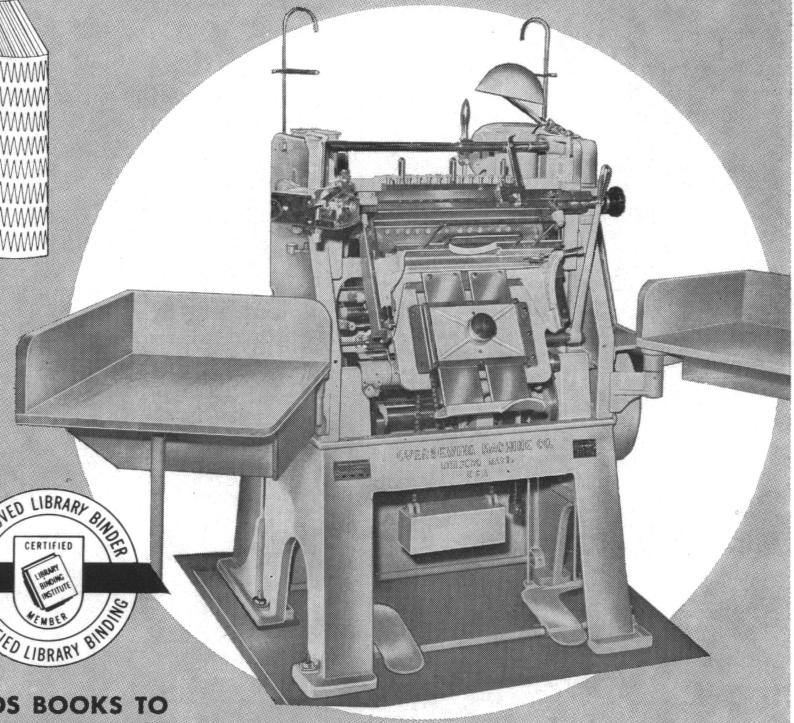

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PROGRESS THROUGH TECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH

By Cornelius Wagenvoord, *President, Library Binding Institute*

Today everything is science. Industry uses science in its research programs, and to a lesser degree, in its management programs or in its employer-employee relations. Modern-day industry could not survive if it operated without research.

Large corporations have the facilities and resources to develop their own research programs, or they may finance many of their programs through grants to commercial research organizations or college and university research centers.

The small business organization, in order to survive today, must also use the science of research in developing its program for a successful operation. It does not have the resources to organize its own staff to research its problems, but rather must use the collective talents of those in similar businesses.

When we think of research, the first thought that might come to our mind is a laboratory full of test tubes, bunsen burners and various and sundry testing machines. To be sure, these are important tools of research; but research also covers many other phases such as management practices, specifications, cost studies, production methods, work standards, inventory control, employer employee relations, engineering of automated equipment, public relations and all other facets that go into the operation of modern business.

Library Bookbinding is small business, but the day-to-day problems that individual library binders must meet are relatively as great as those that large corporations meet head-on day by day. In this generation we have seen a complete revolution in the science of business management in the Library Bookbinding industry.

How can the library binder of today exist in the very complex operation of modern business? Where can he turn for the answers that will enable him to operate successfully with a small margin of profit?

How has the library binder of today been able to meet the challenge of modern industry through research? Primarily through the benefits he has received from programs of research sponsored and developed by the Library Binding Institute. It is not necessary to go into detail about the historical growth of LBI, but rather to relate how the members have benefited through the many programs carried out by LBI.

The successful library binder of today owes a great deal of his success to his participation in the activities of the Library Binding Institute. Through the combined efforts of the individual binder and those of his fellow businessmen, LBI today has developed an outstanding research program to aid its members in meeting the everyday problems of business management.

What are some of the outstanding programs that have been developed and put into practice through the LBI?

1. Specifications for LBI Standard Library Binding (formerly known as Class A) have been strengthened and improved year by year. A testing program is in effect whereby all materials can be examined to assure that they continuously meet the rigid specifications for LBI Standard Library Binding.
2. A Statistical Program aids members in keeping a constant control of production through proper use of manhours—analyzing direct labor costs, including fringe benefits.
3. Quality Control Program—Each member bindery is visited periodically by experts to make sure their workmanship, materials used, and methods of processing continue to meet the high standards and quality so necessary for LBI Standard Library Binding.
4. Methods are being developed in Accounting for maintaining accurate and useful financial records.
5. LBI is also in the process of developing a cooperative training program in order to create opportunities to recruit workers for the Library Binding Industry.
6. An outstanding Library Education Program is in operation which is of mutual benefit to libraries and binders. Every Certified Library Binder warrants that the work done by him meets the LBI Standard unless specifically noted to the contrary on the invoice. It is a simple administrative routine task for American libraries to buy quality library binding.

As a result of these programs and participation by the library binder, tremendous improvements have been made by the binder in operating under today's business conditions. By improving himself and his em-

ployees he has been able to keep his costs at a minimum, which is reflected in his price to the customer.

What does all this mean to the libraries, the customers of library binders? Through the research carried on by LBI, the library of today is assured of quality binding processed in modern, well-managed binderies. This same research program has aided in increasing production per manhour, thereby helping to maintain a price level that is withstanding the forces of inflation. Costs are controlled, and the savings brought about by efficient management and production practices has enabled today's dollar for library binding to go farther than the dollar paid for all other library materials.

LBI is a small organization, but it is the envy of many Trade Associations due to the programs that have been developed and the many tools it offers members in the operation of their individual companies. LBI has strengthened every one of its members, and today we have financially strong, well-equipped and well-managed companies offering their services to the libraries of the country. LBI is held in high esteem by librarians throughout United States and Canada.

LBI is the research center for the library binder. The investment to operate LBI programs has more than paid for itself; and the few dollars that members have invested in LBI are dollars well spent and well invested in the operation of their businesses. It is not only the member of LBI who reaps the rewards, but his customers also gain through his membership. Specifications and the Quality Control Programs assure the library of the best in library binding.

Research is the key word in progress, and progress is necessary for the continuous, efficient operation of our industry.

LBI membership is a trust. It is a constant reminder to the binder that he must perform and live up to the high standards set by the *Library Binding Institute*. He gains through his membership, but the ultimate benefactor is his customer, the library.

ATLANTA PUBLIC LIBRARY EXPANDS

An Open House at the Main Branch on February 27, 1966, was the climax of a building program of the Atlanta Public Library which began in 1964. Six projects which were under construction between 1964 and 1966 included construction of three branch libraries, restoration of an old building into a beautiful branch in the suburban city of Roswell, enlargement of the West Hunter Branch, and renovation of the Main Library.

A successful bond issue in 1963 provided funds for the major portion of these projects, but the Smith Memorial Branch at Roswell was a gift of Mrs. Arthur William Smith in the memory of her late husband. The new South Branch was financed from funds received from the sale of the Old South Branch which had been razed to make room for the municipal stadium, *the new* home of the Braves.

Bond funds were matched by federal funds from the Library Services and Construction Act to finance the renovation of the Main Library. Changes were planned to provide more reader space, as well as to bring books and other library materials into closer touch with the readers. A new Periodical Room was established to prevent the carrying of bound periodicals between floors. It also allows greater supervision of microfilms and readers which results in better service for all library users.

The main floor of the Library, like all other libraries, is the most valuable space in the building and has been reserved for prime use. The changes have relieved the floor of chronic visitors who are not using specific library materials, and the professional librarians are able to concentrate on professional work.

The Children's Department, transferred to the ground floor, concentrates all children's activities while guaranteeing a minimum of noise and interruption.

The new elevator by the front door is a great convenience to patron and staff alike, and the conveyor belt to transport books from the return desk eliminates a bottleneck which has plagued the staff for a long, long time.

The changes which took place in Atlanta are similar to those taking place in large cities and small towns throughout the country through the use of well thought out programs and well spent federal aid funds.

THE LIBRARY BINDER is sent without charge to Librarians, Trustees, Members of Library Associations and others interested in the Administration of Library Systems. Those not now receiving it may be placed on the mailing list by writing to Library Binding Institute.

If your name and address is incorrect, please make the correction on a postcard and send to

LIBRARY BINDING INSTITUTE,
160 State Street, Boston, Mass.

THE PUBLICATIONS EXPLOSION

By Robert B. Downs

Dean of Library Administration, University of Illinois

A popular view holds that modern life has acquired such a swift, staccato pace that the leisurely luxury of reading a book is outdated.

But somehow the book survives and is even conquering new worlds. The last complete figures issued by the U.S. Census Bureau reported that in 1963, a total of 1,123,473,000 copies of books were sold in the United States, an average of about six books for every person, young or old, in the United States. In 1929, before the coming of television and when radio and talking moving pictures were in their infancy, 122,000,000 people bought 214,000,000 books, less than two books per capita.

Another statistical measurement for book production is the number of titles published each year. In 1957 there were 13,142 new books or new editions of books published in the United States. Seven years later, in 1964, the total had risen to 28,451 titles, considerably more than double.

It is of interest to note that world book production is following a similar trend. UNESCO has compiled the figures annually for some years. For the past several years, the annual increase in new titles has averaged 20,000. Present world book production is in excess of 400,000 new titles annually.

The expanding book market is partially, though by no means wholly, explained by the phenomenon of paperback books. These books have had a sensational rise in popularity since about 1940. Of the 28,451 books published in the United States in 1964, one-third were paperbacks, and fully one-half of all the books currently being bought are in paperback format. There are now about 40,000 paperback titles in print and the number is growing at the rate of 500 per month.

In the beginning a high proportion of paperback books were of low quality, emphasizing crime and sex. Those are still available in any quantity demanded by the customers, but higher-priced quality titles are taking over an increasing share of the paperback market, including a number of excellent series issued by university presses, such as the University of Illinois Press' Illini Books.

lishing is toward more emphasis on non-fiction. The book-buying public complains that hard-bound books have become too expensive, but publishers report a strong continuing demand for non-fiction titles. Apparently the customer feels that he is more likely to get his money's worth in a work of non-fiction than of fiction. In 1964 fiction accounted for only 11 percent of the total number of book titles issued in the United States, and a good proportion of these were mysteries, westerns, and science fiction.

Among the various categories of non-fiction works, the publishers report that the most rapidly increasing demands are for books dealing with languages, sociology, economics, and education. Substantial rises are noted, too, for science and medicine, travel, music, poetry, and drama.

Book clubs have proliferated since the Literary Guild and Book of the Month Club were started nearly forty years ago (1927). There are now no less than 128 American book clubs, 100 for adults and twenty-eight for children; a majority of them have some specialty, such as science, history, or religion. Altogether, they sell more than 60,000,000 copies of books each year. At one time it was feared that book clubs would cause too much uniformity in reading taste, but with so many in the field, so diverse in nature, the perils of conformity are reduced.

If we look at reading not solely from the standpoint of books but as including magazines and newspapers, the figures are even more impressive. The standard source, Ayer's, reports 12,381 newspapers being published in the United States in 1965. Daily newspapers are circulating an average of over 60,000,000 copies; the Sunday editions in excess of 48,000,000 copies each week; and the weekly newspapers about 24,000,000. Of magazines, there are 22,262 titles being published in the United States, with a total reported circulation of 400,000,000.

Another major aspect of the book world is libraries. One of the striking facts of our time is a phenomenal growth in the size of library collections. It is estimated that the college, university, school, and public libraries of the United States hold 600,000,000 volumes, more than three times the number held in 1930. Furthermore, the use of books in libraries is steadily increasing.

All the facts taken into consideration, it is obvious that the American people are omnivorous readers. More Americans buy and read books than attend baseball games. Millions more are interested in books than

have known it since 1450 is likely to remain standard, despite the competition of mass media and other technological developments, simply because the book is the most satisfactory, pleasant, attractive, efficient, and economical device ever discovered for the purposes it serves.

NEW METHOD APPOINTS CARBONE

Mr. Robert Sibert, President of New Method Book Bindery, Inc., Jacksonville, Illinois, has announced the appointment of Mr. Tobie Carbone as Special Assistant to the President.

Prior to joining New Method, Mr. Carbone, formerly of Indiana, Pa., was Controller of a leading manufacturer of mining equipment for 16 years, and before that he was associated with a Certified Public Accounting firm. He is a graduate of The City College of New York with a BBA degree and is a Certified Public Accountant of New York State. In addition to his extensive experience in accounting and financial matters, he is well versed in all phases of computer operations and Data Processing.

Mr. Carbone holds membership in the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, Pennsylvania Institute of CPA, New York State Society of CPA, National Association of Accountants and the American Production and Inventory Control Society. Active in community affairs, he has held the position of Treasurer of the Indiana County United Fund, Financial Advisor to the Indiana County Girl Scouts, and has taught accounting in the Community Education Series at Indiana University of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Carbone, his wife Irma and their three daughters, Karen 14 years and twins Kathy and Kay 12 years, have just recently moved to Jacksonville.

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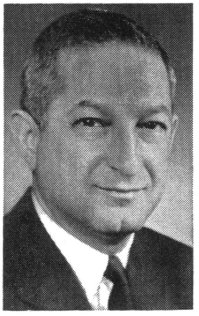
FEDERAL FUNDS AND THE MAINTENANCE OF LIBRARY COLLECTIONS

By DUDLEY A. WEISS, *Executive Director and General Counsel*
Library Binding Institute



As a nation, we have committed a substantial proportion of our *national wealth* to the education of our people. We recognize that our citizens are our most valuable national wealth, and we are financially committed to the conservation and upgrading of this resource.

The consequences of this national purpose on American libraries are bound to be substantial and lasting. The obvious result will be a tremendous increase in the size of collections. The inventory of American libraries will far exceed anything which we hitherto thought possible.

Not so clear a consequence is finding a solution to the problem of maintaining this collection. Because the library binding industry has been faced with the task of increasing productive capacity in order to meet demands of libraries for library binding, much attention has been given to this problem by Library Binding Institute and the industry. The following are its observations and recommendations:

1. Library budgets must be carefully prepared to provide funds for the maintenance of newly acquired materials. How should this be done? There is no yardstick applicable to all libraries—or to a type of library, such as public or school. Individual requirements vary depending upon the collection and the use or abuse to which a collection is subjected.

   If there is a general rule of thumb, it is that public libraries and college and university libraries allocate about 10% of the total expenditures for books and periodicals for library binding. In public libraries, this is about 2½% to 3% of total library expenditures, but almost one third of libraries questioned in 1964 stated that their budget for library binding ranges from 3% to 10% of total budget. In college and university libraries, the average was 6½% of total budget, but about 40% expended 6% to 15% or over of total budget for this purpose alone.

   These figures are based on a survey conducted by Library Binding Institute in 1964 and published in the *Bowker Annual* furnished by R. R. Bowker Company. In and of themselves, the figures are significant; but when analyzed in terms of the relationship to prices, it is highly important to realize that the prices of books and periodicals have increased since 1947-49 at about twice the rate of prices for library binding.

   It is the recommendation of the library binding industry that:

   A. Library budgets for library binding be carefully analyzed to provide funds for normal accretions to collections, greater use of library materials under the impact of new educational programs, and acceleration of the increase in size of collections.

   B. Federal legislation, where it does not specifically so provide, should provide for expenditures for library binding out of Federal funds. State plans and guidelines should specifically cover maintenance of library materials by library binding.

2. Our second observation relates to the need for recognition by libraries that library binding alone is not the solution to the problem of maintaining a collection. Every library needs to establish and adhere to a system for that purpose. LBI has prepared a HANDBOOK which details simple procedures (suggested by librarians skilled in this area of the profession) which any library can install.

   The use of LBI Standard Library Binding is an essential part of that system—and simple to specify. All a librarian has to do is to specify "LBI Standard Library Binding" for rebinding, prebinding and binding of periodicals subject to normal library usage. Certified Library Binders warrant on each invoice that all work covered by it adheres to this Standard, unless specifically noted otherwise. For work not requiring the LBI Standard (or for which such Standard is not suitable or feasible), the Certified Library Binder and customers work out the most appropriate and economical binding for the material and its use.

   The use of LBI Standard Library Binding not only prolongs the life of the volume, it also stretches library dollars. This is apparent in the following illustration of how to determine *cost per circulation or*

	Cost of New Volume	*Cost of Rebound Volume*	*Cost Over Life of Volume*
Average Cost	$ 7.65*	—	—
#Cost of Acquisition	3.00	—	—
Total Cost on Shelf	$10.65	$2.00**	$12.65
Ave. Number of Circulations	27	104	131
Cost Per Circulation or Use	39c	1.9c	9.6c

***Hard Cover New Volume—PUBLISHERS' WEEKLY (Bowker), Jan. 17, 1966, p. 69**
****(9" Volume) Note: Prices of binding are determined competitively and, therefore, vary from binder to binder. This price is used for illustration only.**
#Based on LBI Survey 1964

3. The third observation of LBI concerns areas where joint action by librarians and binder can result in improved service and economies. Some actions which need to be taken include the following:
Proper scheduling of material going to a bindery: Binders today have substantial funds invested in highly sophisticated equipment. The industry is subjected to peaks and valleys in production with plants being unable to meet demand in the summer months and having idle capacity in the winter. Each library as part of its system should work out a twelve-month schedule with its binder. This will improve service, reduce the time which a volume is withdrawn from use because it is in a bindery, and enable a binder to get maximum use from its equipment.
Further standardization: Many areas exist where standardization or simplification of procedures is feasible and, if adopted, would result in economies. A few include: standardization of colors for periodicals so that there is a uniform color for each periodical regardless of where or for whom bound; standardized lettering types for books as well as periodicals; standardized routing slips for use in libraries (a study on this was started by the ALA Bookbinding Committee); a concerted effort by librarians to have book and periodical manufacturers provide adequate inner margins for binding (thus avoiding the need for hand sewing) and to use a good quality paper.

As important as it is for libraries to acquire materials, it is just that important to maintain them for reader use. The value to libraries of LBI Standard Library Binding is that by adopting an adequate budget geared to a library's requirements, it may stretch its available dollars. For by prolonging the life of a volume, it frees dollars for further acquisitions or other library needs.

CANADIAN LIBRARIES ENJOY RAPID GROWTH

By J. DUTTON
Librarian, North York Public Library
Willowdale, Ontario

It may be a small, scrupulously scrubbed room at the back of the town hall in Champion, Alberta, or it may be the ultra modern elegance of Vancouver's new building, but in both you will find the same devotion to books and people. Across the three thousand miles of Canada, Public Library service is carried on in a variety of different ways under a myriad of different circumstances. The one common denominator is that since 1956 public library book circulation has more than doubled, and there is every indication that this growth will continue for several years to come.

To give library service to 20,000,000 people in a country bigger than United States has its problems. Vast distances separate the towns and villages. In many areas the density of population is so small that a very large area is required to obtain sufficient population to make a library possible. Many communities are relatively new and have been faced with the need for large public works programs, schools and hospitals, while other communities have had to catch up from a relatively frontier type of living to mid twentieth century. And yet, in spite of these hardships, attention has been given to libraries, and over a ten year period there has been a significant growth in library service.

The pattern of development varies from province to province in that, under the terms of the Canadian Constitution, libraries are a provincial matter. All provinces have permissive legislation of some sort, but all lack the strength that will assure service based on good standards. In some provinces such as Nova Scotia, a highly centralized and integrated system is operated under the

guidance of the Provincial Government. In other provinces such as Alberta, there is some provincial guidance, but basically the local community is given the major responsibility in library matters. All provinces give some financial assistance, but such help is not nearly sufficient to assure a uniform and adequate level of service. To meet the needs of expanding educational opportunities and increased leisure, both the Canadian Library Association and the provincial library groups are endeavouring to guide *libraries into* large regional groupings, so that resources and manpower can be more efficiently utilized.

A look at a few of the figures made available by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics will give a picture of what is in fact happening. Latest figures available are for 1963. Going back to 1956, when Canada's population was 16,000,000, the people borrowed 35,000,000 books from 839 libraries. For this service just over $10,000,000 was contributed in various ways toward library operating costs. In 1963, 18,500,000 people borrowed over 70,000,000 books from 884 libraries at a cost of $24,000,000. On this basis a 15% rise in population was matched by a 100% rise in borrowing, which service cost 140% more in taxes, grants, donations, etc. The cost at $1.82 per capita is still far below the recommended standards of 1957 of $2.50 per capita, and this standard itself is out of date in terms of contemporary costs.

One of the amazing phenomena is that after the dormant years of the 30's and 40's, whole new systems have developed in the 50's and 60's. In urban areas in Metropolitan Toronto, townships that twenty years ago consisted of a few scattered villages with no library service now boast of a well developed and sophisticated library service such as that of North York, which has grown from a small community library to a system with four branches in operation and six more in the planning stage.

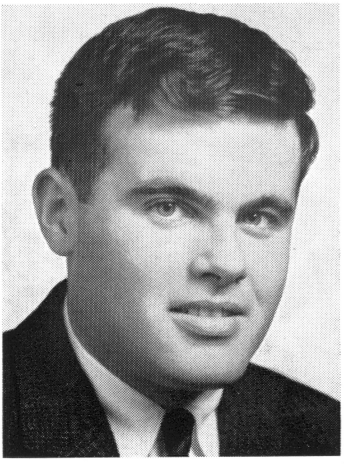
Every province is involved in planning and action campaigns to bring about a library system that will make available books for three major areas of human activity: education, cultural growth and development and recreation. The changes in a decade have been truly amazing; but to keep up with modern pressures, there can be no relaxing, and to meet the needs of tomorrow, there must be greater growth and development.

In many communities government grants made available for Canada's 100th birthday, to be celebrated in 1967, are being used to establish new libraries. On the federal level, the new National Library is in the process of construction in Ottawa, and when finished, will provide a centre for library services on all levels throughout the country.

areas significant steps are being taken to bring small independent libraries into regional cooperatives, utilizing bookmobiles and trucks to distribute books from a centre to small libraries and small communities. In the cities, suburban growth is bringing about the development of new central libraries as well as branches to serve the outlying areas. On the provincial level, there is increasing concern for strong central direction, stimulation grants and consultation services on how to improve service.

Manpower is one of the major problems, but plans are in progress to help meet the need. New library schools are being established in the west and the east; facilities and staff are being increased in existing schools; and with improved salaries and opportunities, more young people are presenting themselves as recruits to the field.

In the words of the Canadian Library Week Council, "Reading is the Key"—the key to the future.



WESBY TRADITION CONTINUES

Following the annual meeting of J. S. Wesby and Sons, Inc., Worcester, Mass., Joseph S. Wesby, Jr., announced the election of his son, Joseph S. Wesby, III, to the office of Assistant Treasurer. Terry, as he is called, is now in his second year with the company.

A graduate of Amherst College, as were his father and grandfather before him, Terry received a Cum Laude degree in 1964. He and his wife Meridith reside in Worcester with their one daughter, Wendy White Wesby.

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TOPICS IN LIBRARY TECHNOLOGY: Binding Techniques

By Marie Ruzicka Gross, *President,*
Joseph Ruzicka, Inc., Baltimore, Maryland

(Mrs. Gross presented this paper at the Sixty-fourth Annual Meeting of the Medical Library Association, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 3, 1965)

ABSTRACT

The purpose of the library binding industry is to help the librarian maintain a valuable inventory of printed material for maximum use now and in the future. Standardization of approved materials and methods in the industry have encouraged manufacturers to develop materials and machinery for its use, and these, in turn, have enabled it to meet the increasing and changing needs of libraries with a uniform product of high quality and an economical and constantly improving service. The librarian, as custodian of the library's materials, must be the originator of the binding program and is the only one who knows the end use of each item, which is usually the factor that determines the selection of the most suitable binding.

Most changes in techniques in library binderies have been evolutionary rather than revolutionary; it would be necessary to compare a modern library bindery with one of fifteen or twenty years ago to note the really tremendous changes in handling, production, and materials. Some processes, moreover — primarily collating — have not changed at all and are not apt to change until publishers can be persuaded that there is virtue in standardization.

Library binding is a service as well as a manufacturing industry, and the service techniques are almost as important as those of binding. There have been many changes in record keeping, shipment scheduling, and other order-handling procedures. These improvements are necessary to our job, which, as I see it, is to help the librarian with the maintenance of library materials, so that a valuable inventory of books, pamphlets, periodicals, and other printed material is ready for the reader now and in the future. But binders can only suggest, not initiate, a program, for we are in a unique position, manufacturers with a service, ideas, suggestions, and "know-how," but without a product in the usual sense of the word. Unbound volumes are at the library, so the binding process actually begins there. It is the librarian who must install a modern system of binding procedures to select the material to be sent to the binder, to decide what kind of binding it deserves, to prepare each shipment, and to get the order to the binder and back on the shelves with a minimum of time and effort.

three tests: (1) it must satisfy the needs of one's readers, (2) it must allow for differences in the nature of one's materials, and (3) it must be simple and consistent, yet properly flexible, so that the binder understands one's preferences and requirements and can use his craftsman's judgment in meeting these.

If I were a librarian in the usual dilemma of having too much unbound material and too little binding budget, I would divide the material into two groups. Into the first would go that which must go to a library binder. The other would include that which probably does not have to be commercially bound, including the doubtful material that can always be bound later if necessary. That destined for the bindery should also be divided into two groups, one for permanent, the second for temporary, binding.

Into the permanent group should go all serial titles, paperbacks, books for rebinding, reprints, etc., that are (1) subject to normal library use, (2) important enough to be kept complete and available, and (3) a permanent part of the collection at least as far as the foreseeable future. Into this group must also go marginal materials if they are to be subjected to normal library usage or if they must be kept complete and available. Medical school librarians know that medical students are among the first of the great clippers, and a good binding is often a deterrent to this mutilating and expensive practice.

All material in this permanent category should be library bound in accordance with Library Binding Institute Standards for Library Binding. I might be expected to say this, but my reason for so saying is simple indeed. It is that as of the present moment there is no better binding for library purposes. The Standards Committee of our LBI keeps searching for improvements in material and techniques, revising our industry

Copies of the 1963 revision of the Standards are available upon request. This being a highly competitive industry, the individual progressive binder is also constantly trying to improve his methods and experimenting with new materials. You can be sure that this situation will continue until such time as further refinements of information retrieval or other electronic devices may eliminate the need for us altogether.

Into the second or temporary group should go marginal materials, for exactly the opposite reasons: (1) they are not subject to normal library use, (2) they are not those in which completeness is an important factor, and (3) their subject matter is either of a transitory nature or of very limited interest so that they are not considered to be a part of the permanent collection.

There are various cheaper, temporary bindings, and your volumes' physical qualities and their ultimate use should determine which of these bindings is chosen. Because certain basic costs such as overhead and the hourly rates of bookbinders and their assistants are irreducible and because materials are such a small percentage of binding costs, savings are small unless major parts of the binding process can be completely eliminated.

A real economy can lie in altogether eliminating collating, which is expensive because there is absolutely no standardization in publishing, no uniformity in libraries' collating requirements, and no mechanization. If the binder does not collate, then the librarian must be responsible for arrangement and completeness of the material, the presence of ample margins for trimming and sewing, refolding of plates and charts, and the removal of wire staples and such bothersome objects as scotch tape, paper clips, tongue-depressors, and the like, all items ordinarily checked by the collator. So either we do it, you do it, or you close your eyes to such things as sewed-in print, cut-off pages, missing material, etc., and we try to grin and bear it when we ruin our cutting knives or break sewing machine needles on strange items that may have been missed in preparing the material.

Another economy can sometimes be effected by substituting adhesive binding, so-called perfect binding, for sewing. Problems? Naturally. Very little material, particularly in the medical and technical fields, lends itself to perfect binding, for it is completely unsatisfactory on large or heavy volumes or on calendered or heavy paper. In fact, the cheaper and more porous the paper, the better the perfect binding.

A third possible saving lies in the omission of lettering, because type setting, type casting, stamping, examining, and record keeping comprise the single most expensive group of binding processes. If lettering is omitted, you must find a satisfactory system for identification of this material on your shelves.

The front covers and even the spines, if in good condition and detachable, can be pasted on the bindings of new paperbacks. There is a heat-sealing process for one type of paperback binding which protects while it retains the original cover. The producers of these bindings often specialize in the whole package, selling what amounts to prebound paperbacks, but very little material is presently available in the medical field. We and many other library binders act as agents for this type of binding, and we, as do some other binders, have our own perfect binding. Ours is an adhesive binding of lightweight buckram with covers pasted on when available or usable, or with simplified lettering when not. Sewing, rounding, and backing are eliminated. But let me emphasize that most often paperbacks will not lend themselves to adhesive binding. We have a storage binding which usually eliminates collating and lettering, but is oversewn. We also have a pamphlet binding which consists of board sides and a cloth backstrip, cut flush and with no lettering. This is primarily designed for the binding of pamphlets of a few signatures, but can be adapted by changing the method of sewing to volumes of any reasonable size. Your binder will have similar solutions for the temporary binding of transient materials. All efforts so far to produce a satisfactory standardized binding for lesser used materials have been to no avail, primarily because the materials to be done are of such a small quantity and so tremendously diverse. Perhaps continued efforts will produce a standard such as we have for library binding, one that is acceptable to a large number of librarians and binders.

All of this information is something less than revolutionary, but still there is scarcely a material that has not improved in quality, appearance, or applicability in recent years. Today's pyroxylin buckram is vermin, water, and dirt resistant, remarkably colorfast, pleasant to the touch, and attractive to the eye. It is considerably better than it was a few years ago and much better than yesterday's starch-filled buckram, which, although sturdy enough, invited insects, rodents, stains, and dirt, faded quickly, and was much less attractive tactually and physically. Long-fibered cotton oversewing machine thread and linen thread for handsewing are excellent and much superior to the newer nylon thread, which, although strong, has far too much stretch to permit a solid binding in anything but the thinnest of volumes. Backlinings and muslins are now made to our specifications, and the best are excellent. Gold is much more uniform in quality and infinitely easier to apply than

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formerly and so finishes more consistently and attractively. White and black foils have improved tremendously and do not fuzz or chip as they formerly did. The most outstanding materials change has been in glues and pastes, which together with the polyvinyl resins have given us a proper adhesive for every process and material, permitting the speed-up of several processes and removing some of yesterday's headaches, such as warping due to temperature and humidity changes. The sad story of the quality of paper is one you all know well. We struggle constantly to maintain uniformity in the quality of our endsheet papers and wholeheartedly agree with you in condemning much of today's book paper. On the other hand, binders board, another paper product, is excellent and has no equal.

Most of the very new cover materials, such as vinyls and plastics, on the overall bookbinding market cannot be satisfactorily adapted to library binding at this point. "New" is not a synonym for "better," a truth we have all found out to our sorrow, in spite of the fact that advertisers would brainwash us into believing that "new and improved" is a single word.

Actually the revolution, if it can be called this, in library binding has been in technology, specifically in the development of machinery. This improvement is of real importance to librarians, because without it library binding would still be an expensive handcraft, if indeed we could have imported enough craftsmen or coerced enough young Americans to take the time to learn this exacting craft to take care of libraries' increasing needs. Instead, the use of sophisticated machinery involving hydraulics and electronics has kept the rise of library binding prices to a little more than half the increase in cost of new books and periodicals. But still, little in our binderies is automatic. The very nature of library materials demands that a machine be under the complete control of a trained operator, who must exercise his judgment on what his machine does to each volume or on whether the volume should be given to his particular machine at all.

If you have not visited a library binder in the last ten years, you have not seen this machinery in action. Plan to visit a modern bindery, because, even if the changes I have mentioned seem very mild when compared with the startling progress in more mechanized fields, you will be amazed at the progress that has been made in the handling of your materials.

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STATEMENT PRESENTED TO THE UNITED STATES SENATE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY (Subcommittee on Antitrust and Monopoly)

By DUDLEY A. WEISS, *Executive Director and General Counsel*
Library Binding Institute

There are many kinds of bindings for books. Since a library volume is exposed to more circulations or uses than a volume intended for a nonlibrary reader, efforts were begun many years ago by librarians to develop specifications for library bound volumes. The first specifications for *library binding* as a distinct kind of binding appeared in 1923 (LIBRARY JOURNAL, Sept. 1, 1923; ALA BULLETIN, Aug. 1924). These specifications were developed by librarians and library binders seeking to make a volume intended for libraries strong enough to withstand the use and abuse of library readers.

Since 1923, improving the specifications for *library binding* has been an area of continued activity by librarians and library binders. In 1934, specifications for library binding known as "Minimum Specifications for Class A Library Binding" were issued by American Library Association. These covered rebinding of used volumes, prebinding of new volumes and binding of periodicals. In 1938, specifications (similar to the above) were issued by ALA and LBI for new volumes and were entitled "Standards for Reinforced (Pre-Library Bound) New Books."

From time to time, these specifications were changed and by 1956, a member of the ALA Bookbinding Committee wrote:

> "The Minimum Specifications for Class A Library Binding have become the accepted standard for library binding. By adhering to these standards, inferior binding has largely disappeared from the library scene." (LIBRARY TRENDS, January 1956)

These specifications have since been consolidated by Library Binding Institute into the LBI Standard for Library Binding. The only other specifications for books are those for textbooks, known as "Revised Official Minimum Manufacturing Standards & Specifications for Textbooks" issued by the National Association of Textbook Directors, American Textbook Publishers Institute and Book Manufacturers Institute; and "Minimum Specifications for Bindings for Lesser-Used Materials for Libraries (storage binding), issued by American Library Association Bookbinding Committee.

Publishers follow no industrywide standard in the binding of their publishers' library editions. In the 1961 edition of THE BOOKMAN'S GLOSSARY (Bowker), the definition of "library edition" was changed from "a set uniformly bound for private libraries" to "a binding which the publishers feel is adequate for library use."

It is the opinion of the members of the Library Binding Institute that "library bound" volumes (i.e., those meeting our specifications) will outlast publishers' editions by at least four to one, the reason being that LBI specifications build strength into a volume. Surveys in 1954, 1960 and 1964 and testing by an independent testing company in 1956 and 1957 warrant this conclusion. For this reason, library binding is described as a budget-saving device for libraries.

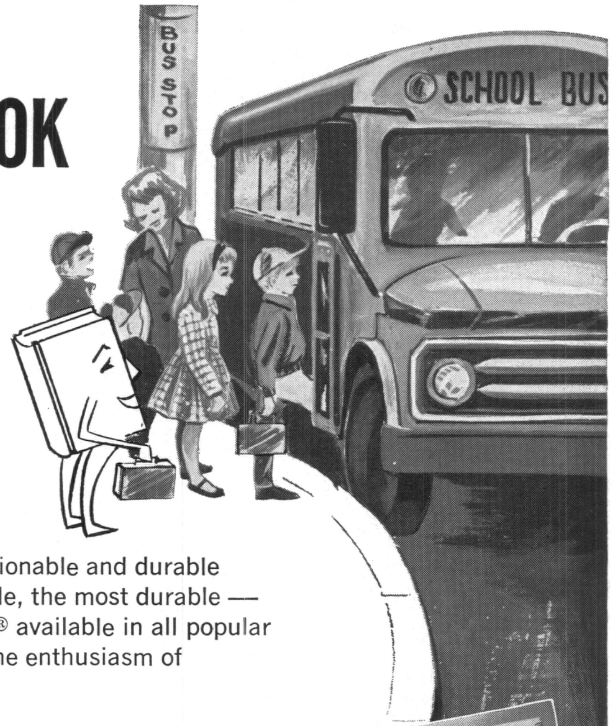
Libraries have an obligation to maintain their collections for reader usability. By prolonging the life of the volumes making up their collections, they free funds to acquire new materials. This is the economic justification for our industry. An illustration of the cost per circulation or use indicates this:

	Average Cost Per Book	*Probable Ave. Number of Circulations*	*Cost Per Circulation*
Publishers' Binding	**$2.065**	**20**	**$.103**
Publishers' Library Edition	**3.09**	**35**	**.0883**
Library Binding	**3.25**	**100**	**.0325**

NOTE: The above information is based upon data furnished by a member of Library Binding Institute.

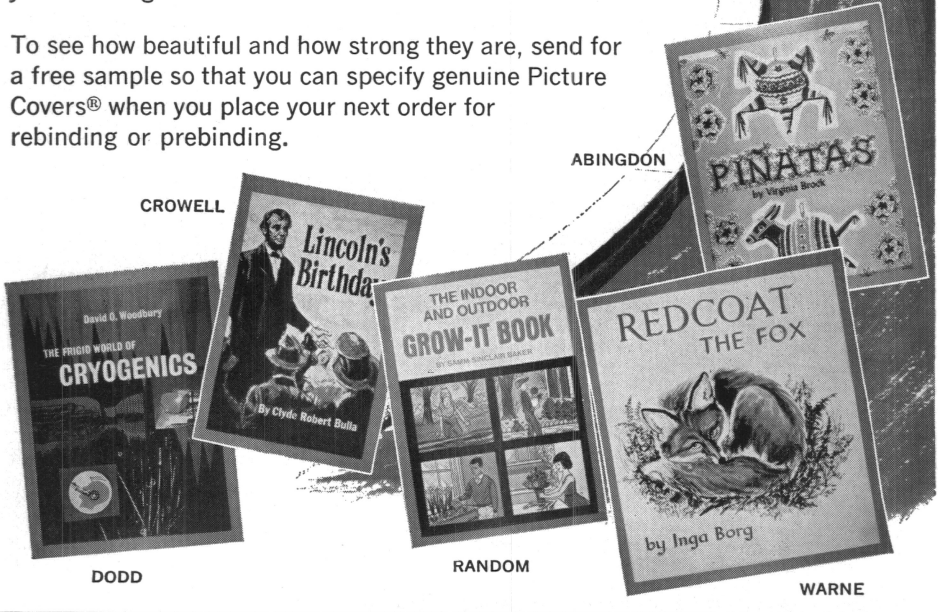
Library binders, generally, do both rebinding of used volumes and prebinding of new volumes which librarians wish to have library bound upon acquisition. Some library binders buy volumes from publishers and prebind them, selling them to libraries. These are called "prebinders," and they deal mainly in volumes intended for school and children's libraries, since such volumes are normally subjected to heavy usage. In addition to furnishing strong volumes to a library, prebinders are also wholesalers, dealing in the books of many publishers. Hence, a library can acquire books from

A LIBRARY BOOK SPENDS ITS LIFE TRAVELING



Therefore, it must wear fashionable and durable clothes. The most fashionable, the most durable — are genuine Picture Covers® available in all popular juvenile titles to withstand the enthusiasm of youthful fingers.

To see how beautiful and how strong they are, send for a free sample so that you can specify genuine Picture Covers® when you place your next order for rebinding or prebinding.



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many publishers with one purchase order, rather than having to fill out many purchase orders.

By and large, publishers recognize that prebinders perform a valuable function for them and for libraries. By selling to prebinders, publishers enlarge rather than diminish their own markets, for prebinders are service organizations for library customers and publishers.

In recent years, many publishers, recognizing the potentially large market created by the diversion of a substantial proportion of our national wealth into education, have sought to increase their participation in this market. New library editions appeared under different names, and some publishers began to produce new library editions in addition to trade editions. No uniform practice was (or is) followed by all publishers.

By way of generalization, the following appears to be the industry practice as we see it: When a prebinder buys an assortment in a large quantity (including reorders), he gets a 40-48% discount from trade list price for the trade edition and 50% discount when bought in folded and gathered sheets. On publishers' library editions, the discount is about 20 to 33 1/3% from list.

Normally, folded and gathered sheets are available before publication without any exception, save two or three publishers who in recent years have not sold this way. After the first publication, many publishers still keep sheets available in lots of fifty, since they will not know the quantities to be sold by them in trade editions or publishers' library editions. Before going to press again, they notify prebinders of the availability of sheets for reorder.

Obviously, it is cheaper for libraries when library binders buy in sheets, since their price to librarians for prebound volumes is based upon their cost, to which is added costs of prebinding. There are only three or four publishers who are exceptions in that some volumes are available only in publishers' library editions originally. Some of these are so bound that they cannot be prebound. These are not significant at the moment, but if a practice were adopted of confining availability to publishers' library editions or not making sheets available, the cost of books to libraries would increase substantially.

Occasionally, a publisher takes the position that bindings should not be as strong as library binding, since fewer books will be sold. Fortunately, this shortsighted position is the exception, for in thinking this matter out, it is obvious that the longer the life of the volume, the more money a library has available for new titles.

Therefore, with these few exceptions, our prebinders whose products meet our Standard for Library Binding find that publishers cooperate in making sheets or trade editions available.

The significant point in this whole matter is that librarians should have a choice of buying their books in trade editions, publishers' library editions or in library binding. Hence, publishers should continue to make sheets and trade editions available to library binders. Librarians will then be in a position to make a decision as to the type of binding required for the end use of the volume.

In some cases, a trade edition will be suitable; in others a publishers' library edition; and in others library binding. With some exceptions, this seems to be the direction in which most publishers appear to be heading since publishers, generally, are making volumes available in sheets or trade editions for prebinders.

There is one area where publishers could eliminate confusion and that is in the terminology used. Librarians are entitled to know whether the volumes they buy conform to a recognized Standard. If they conform to the LBI Standard, then they may be called "library binding"; if they conform to the textbook specification, then "textbook binding"; otherwise they should be called "publishers' library editions." It would appear that this is required by the Federal Trade Commission TRADE PRACTICE RULES FOR THE LIBRARY BINDING INDUSTRY, which would seem to prohibit the deceptive use of the words "publishers' library bindings" when, in fact, the volume so represented meets no recognized standard.

"*RULE 1—DECEPTION (GENERAL).*

> "It is an unfair trade practice for any industry member to use, or cause or promote the use of, any advertising matter, guarantee, warranty, trade promotional literature, mark, brand, label, or other representation, however disseminated or published, which has the capacity and tendency or effect of misleading or deceiving purchasers, prospective purchasers, or the consuming public with respect to the grade, quality, conformity to a trade standard, material, composition, construction, fabrication, manufacture, distribution, origin, or price or terms of sale, of library binding, or which is false, misleading, or deceptive in any other material respect.
>
> "Among the various deceptive practices inhibited by the paragraph above are the following: . . .
>
> "(c) *Misbranding of Library Binding.* The false or deceptive marking, branding, or labeling of any library binding, with respect to the grade, quality, use, effect, purpose, material, conformity to a trade standard, origin, preparation,

manufacture, or distribution of such library binding, or concerning any component thereof, or in any other material respect, is an unfair trade practice."

Most publishers are careful in their advertising, but a few persist in calling their volumes "library binding" when, in fact, they are not.

By way of summary, I may restate our position as follows:

1. Libraries need many kinds of materials in their collections. They should be in a position where they can determine just how the volumes they buy should be bound—in trade edition, reinforced edition, or library binding, depending upon the use to which the volumes are to be put. Furthermore, careful use of terminology should be used to the end that customers know just what they are buying.
2. Since public funds are involved, whether Federal, state, county or municipality, or in combinations, prudent expenditure policies require that libraries obtain the most circulations per volume at the lowest cost per circulation. The anticipated use of the volume will guide a librarian in selecting the type of binding.
3. To make this possible, all publishers who now do so should continue to make volumes available in sheets and trade editions, and those who do not should re-examine their policies in the light of the current substantial Federal expenditures for books.
4. Federal legislation (and Regulations) making funds available for library purchases of books, should clearly provide for purchase of prebound volumes. In addition, they should provide for expenditures for rebinding, for when libraries acquire trade editions or publishers' library editions, they may (and usually do) want them rebound subsequently in library binding. The maintenance of library collections is a major budgetary problem, and on a cost per circulation basis, it is more economical to rebind a used volume than to buy a new trade edition or publishers' library edition. If the used volume is to be maintained in the collection, it should be rebound. This will free money for acquisition of new titles.

WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY'S SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE AND THE CHILDREN'S LIBRARIAN

Since its establishment in 1904, the Western Reserve University School of Library Science has sought to prepare for the profession of librarianship persons qualified in the special skills needed to bring people and books together in a meaningful way. The profession is concerned with all aspects of the processes of acquisition, organization, and communication of knowledge, for whatever purposes library users may have in mind; and it is dedicated to the principle that all citizens of a free country should have unimpeded access to the literature resources which are their intellectual heritage.

From the child's first experience with books to the scholar's research in the literature of his specialization, and at every intervening level of human activity, the professional competence of the librarian is in demand. At the beginning stages of a "great society," when the nation and its cities are taking a close and serious look at the state of their educational resources, the crucial importance of libraries serving children and youth is being thrust into the forefront of the national consciousness.

While scientific advances resulting in mechanization, automation, and computerization of fields hitherto untouched by such devices seem to be drawing the librarian into a growth spiral that will eventually make him the master of a corps of mechanisms, *the essential humanity of his profession* is nowhere more clearly demonstrated than when he takes his place in an educational continuum that constantly feeds the aware and inquiring mind.

Western Reserve University is proud of its Library School's long tradition of excellence in education for library service to children—a field which became a specialty in the School in 1920, the natural outgrowth of general survey courses offered since 1904. The first Master's program offered in the School was in children's librarianship, and the first Ph.D. granted by the School was in the field of elementary school librarianship.

The School has taken a sincere interest in participating in the educational and cultural affairs of Greater Cleveland. For example, its children's librarians are continually called upon to advise parents about "appropriate" books for their children; to assist in the preparations for volunteer-manned libraries for special groups of children; to speak to organizations (formal and informal) of adults concerned with books and other materials available for children; to meet with school administrators facing problems related to the establishment or maintenance of libraries on all educational levels.

The campus welcomes special conferences and institutes dealing with children's librarianship. After the recent ALA Conference Within a Conference, for example, which focused attention upon the ramifications arising from the increased use of libraries by students, some 150 librarians, administrators, and civic officials met at the School to discuss the implications of the ALA findings for Greater Cleveland.

The School is particularly proud of the succession of children's librarians who have administered its programs for the professional preparation of specialists to serve the young. Effie L. Power, Caroline Burnite, Annie S. Cutter, Helen Martin Rood, Harriet G. Long, Elizabeth H. Gross—and now Dorothy M. Broderick, author of "The Twelve-Year-Old Adult Reader," which appeared in the May 1965 issue of *Library Journal*. To successive generations, successive classes, they have transmitted not only the expertise, standards, and traditions of their profession, but also the very real values of involvement with human affairs and uncompromising dedication to quality.

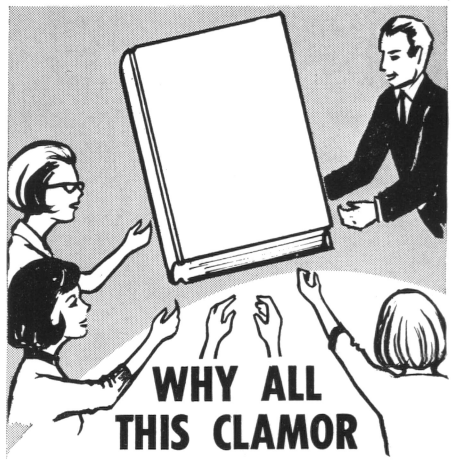
Reprinted from Outlook, *published by Western Reserve University, Winter 1964.*

LIBRARY BINDER IN TV APPEARANCE

"The Lure of the Library" is the name of a weekly half-hour television program on WHAS, an affiliate of the CBS network in Louisville, Kentucky. The time for the program is given each Sunday afternoon, without charge, by WHAS to the Louisville Free Public Library and is, therefore, free of any commercials. Ken Meeker is the moderator. It is an interview-type program, and most often authors of new books are presented. At other times new and interesting acquisitions by the library are brought to the attention of the viewing public, or department heads and other staff members are given opportunities to tell of their work and special projects promoted by the library.

At the recent annual conference of the Kentucky Library Association meeting in Louisville, Mr. R. C. Graham, Director of the Louisville Free Public Library, suggested that a library binder might provide valuable information for a half-hour program. J. George Ort, President of Art Guild Bindery, Inc., of Cincinnati, Ohio, consented to appear on the program to discuss "the care of books in the home."

With the aid of Mr. Meeker, Mr. Ort presented an informative and uninterrupted half-hour of simple helpful hints of how the average home library can care for and



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2. Standard For Library Binding (Revised 1963)
3. Membership Roster
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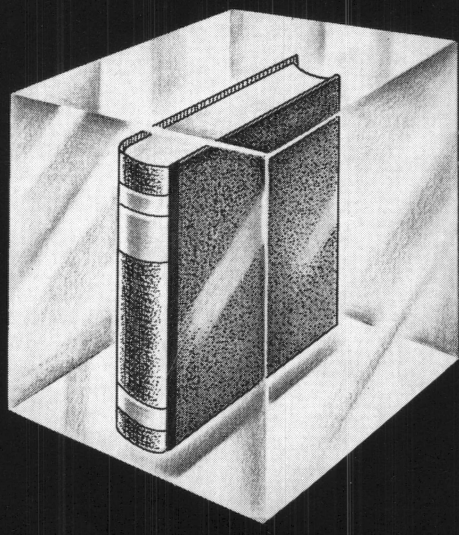

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THE FIRST HUNDRED YEARS

By Marie Ruzicka Gross, *President*
Joseph Ruzicka, Inc., Baltimore, Maryland

Pages could be written, and undoubtedly have, about the evolution from the "ecole normal" opened in January 1866, to Towson State College, Maryland's largest state college in 1966. Changes began to occur immediately. The unbelievable faculty-student ratio of four to one disappeared with an enrollment of ninety-three by the spring closing of 1867. However, the familiar and modern complaint of shortage of space which existed in its first accommodations, a hall 70 x 28, plus two small ante-rooms described as "meagre and inappropriate," continues today in spite of several moves and continued expansion. The present 220 acre campus, accommodating 3000 full-time day students, 2500 evening students and more than 200 faculty members is adequate landwise, but a long range building program through 1973, will be necessary to keep pace with projected enrollment demands of 1000 additional students per year for the next ten years.

Even in the very beginning there was a library, although regulation number 12 appears to proscribe reading beyond assigned books. It cannot be ascertained that there was a Librarian. Probably a faculty member assumed the duties of administering this first collection. The rule itself seems out of place in a list otherwise devoted to careful regulations concerning the students' deportment. The high-necked, long sleeved, floor length dresses of the young ladies in the 1893 sewing class differ as much from the dress of the youngsters leaving today's library as the censorship of selection of reading matter differs from the modern encouragement of reading widely though selectively.

Young teenagers, who quite likely have never seen an inkwell, are unable to define deportment and do not really want to get the granny dress fad off the ground, may well be Towson State College students by the time a new $4,775,000.00 library projected for 1969 is built. They will undoubtedly take for granted both the staggering number of zeros behind the building dollar mark and the overwhelming pyramiding of knowledge. We oldsters stand in awe of both as we ponder the challenge administrators, teachers and librarians face in trying to provide ever-expanding physical facilities, courses and sources of information and inspiration.

What an exciting role today's libraries must play, for the library, the primary preserver of man's wisdom through the ages, must also be the storehouse of this fantastic explosion of knowledge. Collections must constantly grow to meet the demands of this explosion, an ever expanding curriculum and increasing enrollment.

We cannot envision the end, but the beginning seems simple, probably deceptively so, by comparison. The 1866 Catalogue stated: "A beginning of a library has been made; and additions are expected every year." The following year a statement indicated "The Library is increasing slowly

Library at Towson State College

Sewing class at Ryland State Normal School, 1893

but steadily." The 1875 annual report indicates that "a large room (the State Normal School was in its new building) has been set aside and book funds requested." In 1906, the collection numbered four or five thousand volumes, but by 1910 there appeared a complaint regarding the dearth and condition of the books. The 1916 record clearly stated "The great need of the school is a librarian." In 1922, there were 7000 accessioned books with several thousand more of unrecorded texts and periodicals in the stack room. The book budget was $1000.00, the Librarian's salary $1800.00, and her only staff was student help.* Growth and service continued, sometimes in exciting spurts forward, but in other periods with frustrating slowness.

Today Miss Reeder and her staff of twenty administer a college library of 100,000 catalogued items, including approximately 95,000 books plus microfilm, phonorecords, etc. The change from a state teachers college to a liberal arts college has caused the addition of many programs, and there has been a concerted effort to enlarge the collection to meet this demand, as well as that caused by increased enrollment and faculty. The new library building will have the facilities for automation in circulation and some of the technical services. Hopefully, there will be study carrels equipped with listening and viewing facilities, as well as studies for faculty and graduate students.

All these conveniences of our wondrous age should speed and ease the often tortuous path of learning, but the day of instant knowledge is still not at hand. Libraries will still store man's wisdom, both ancient and modern, whether in books or computers, and teachers and librarians will still be needed to help distill the knowledge contained therein. And today's young ladies (and their brothers), no longer required to "dispose of their bonnets" as they enter the room in the morning, have much more to learn each day before they "leave the building with all due regard to propriety," than did their predecessors a hundred years ago. The next hundred years may well be the hardest.

* Most of these statistics are from an unpublished history of the library by the late Mrs. Mary Osborn Odell, its Librarian from November 1921 to June 1934, kindly supplied the writer by the present Librarian, Miss Dorothy Reeder.

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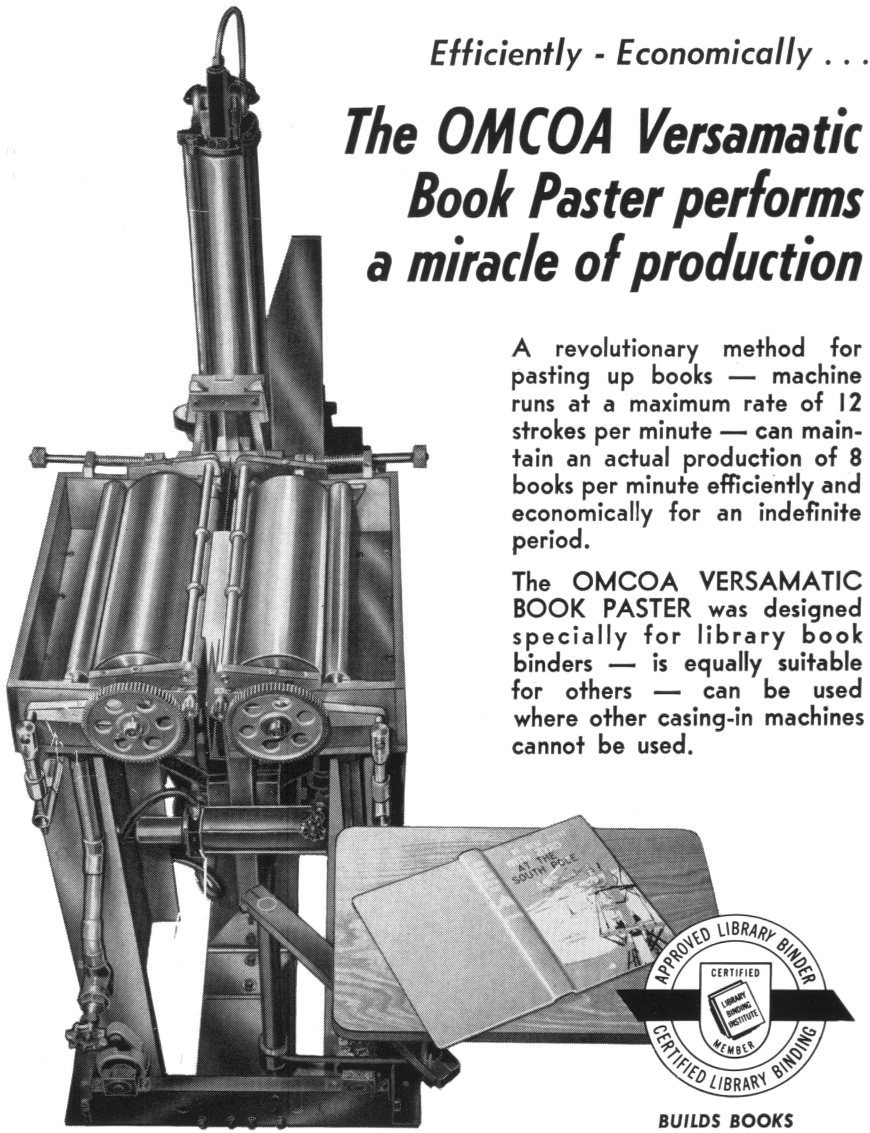

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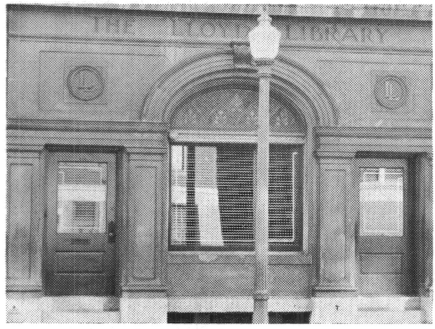
LLOYD LIBRARY WORTH MILLIONS TO CITY, SCIENCE

If, as the old saw directs, one must not judge a book by its cover, then surely it is unwise to judge a library by its site.

The prim, four-story building at 309 W. Court Street is in what it is fashionable now to call a "decayed" neighborhood. But the Lloyd Library houses one of the most remarkable collections of books in the nation —and, in some respects, in the world: 165,000 bound volumes and 100,000 pamphlets in the fields of botany, pharmacy, chemistry, biology, and eclectic medicine.

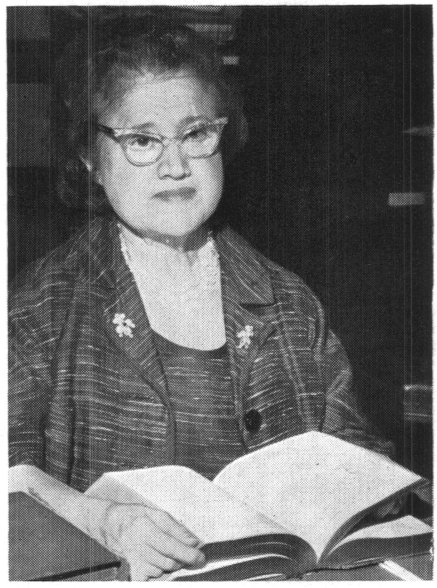


It is, in fact, one of the Cincinnati's cultural treasures. But only scientists, technicians and scholars are aware of this. The man in the street, however much as he may benefit indirectly from its resources, is likely to be unaware of the library's existence.

Visitors are immediately conscious of the difference between the Lloyd and other libraries. It is necessary to ring a bell before gaining entrance, and once inside, one must sign a register. Books are not loaned. They must be used there, or the library, at a reasonable cost, will photostat passages for out-of-town—and these are the most numerous—inquiries.

A staff of four is also kept busy doing reference work for correspondents. Mrs. Corinne Miller Simons is the librarian, and a more dedicated one it would be hard to find. In what spare time she has from her work, she has busied herself with doing a biography of the three Lloyd brothers responsible for the collection: John Uri, the most widely known, Nelson A. and Curtis G.; but the manuscript, she says still requires some work.

Mrs. Simons remembers only two persons who refused to sign the register in her years—27—at the Lloyd. What happened then? They were turned away. There was also the joker who wrote down "John Doe:" he, too, was turned away. The atmosphere at the Lloyd is not unduly solemn, but it is definitely not frivolous.



Mrs. Corinne Miller Simons

Not only are books packed tightly in stacks on all four floors of the library, they overflow into the basement. There are bound periodicals in 80 languages—and these, a scholar's delight, are unbroken runs.

In one of the huge, double-door, glass-front bookcases (out of another era) behind the office are the first books young John Uri

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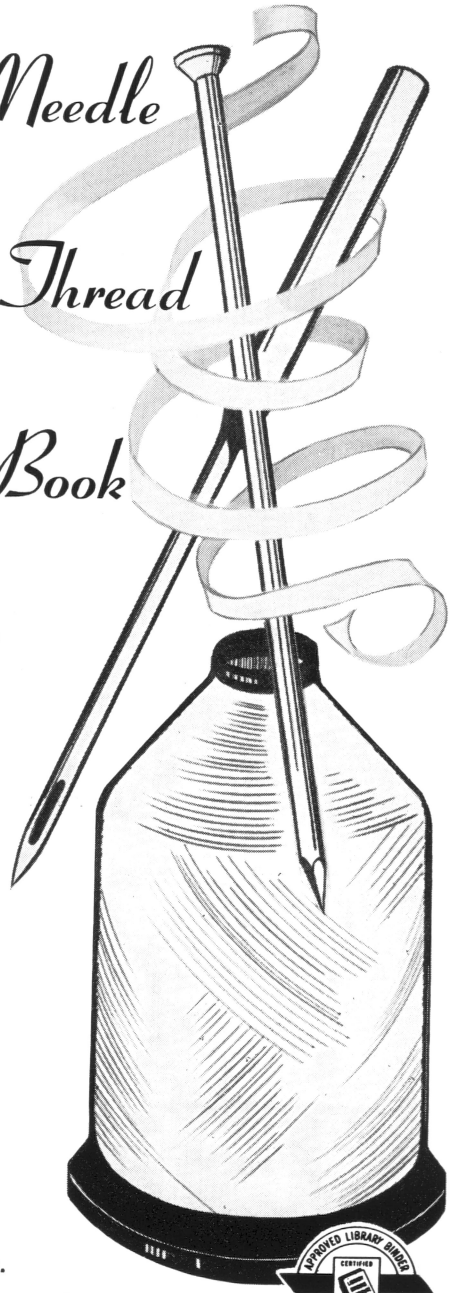

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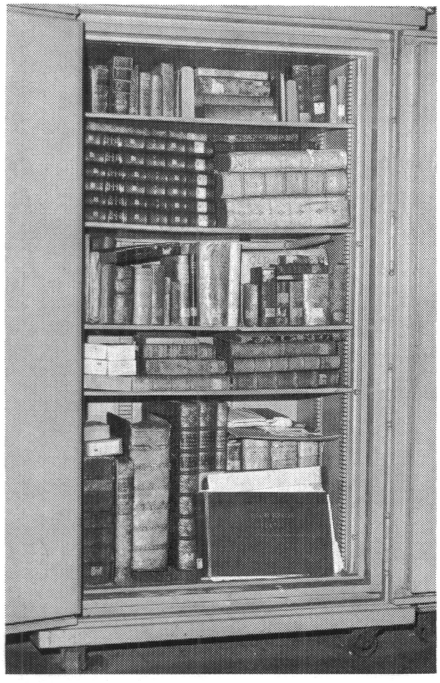
Lloyd acquired around 1864, when he was an apprentice at Gordon's Pharmacy at Ninth Street and Central Avenue.



In a large old-fashioned safe near it are such items as a copy of the Latin pharmacopeia that was carried on the Spanish Armada when it set out on its ill-fated attempt to put the English in their place. The Lloyd, indeed, has the largest collection of pharmacopeias in the world, including the oldest printed one, "Mesue Vulgare," 1493.

The Lloyd published a catalog of its collection in 1957, and the United Nations Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization reported in some amazement that the library had many books it did not know were any longer in existence.

One of the unusual collection-within-a-collection items housed at Lloyd is the 5000 volume library that the Eclectic Medical College passed on when it went out of existence. To this day, the National Eclectic Medical Assn. plans to have a room in the Lloyd when, and if, it gets a new building, as the board of directors hope.

And the phrase new building brings up a point the city might well think about. The visitor to Lloyd gets an uneasy feeling when he is told that the present building is not fireproof. It isn't the cash value of the books —several millions, maybe—but the fact that so many are irreplaceable.

The Lloyd is an endowed institution, gets no tax money, makes no profit. It has no place in the line where everybody from promoters of stadiums to politicians with "ideas" for wiping out poverty in 24 hours stand palms up for government money.

Reprinted from an article by Edward Carberry which appeared in *The Cincinnati Post* and *Times-Star*, December 18, 1965.

KATHLEEN MOORE ECKLER MEMORIAL LIBRARY

The Glen Este High School Library was dedicated last week to Kathleen Moore Eckler, the first librarian to work there. Mrs. Eckler passed away at Christ Hospital, Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 29, 1965, following a six month illness.

A graduate of Miami University in Oxford, Ohio, she was elected to Phi Beta Kappa her junior year. After receiving a degree in Library Science from the George Peabody Library School, she worked in the Miami University library. During World War II she entered Special Library Services and was sent to Germany where she established library service for the armed forces. This was followed by 14 years as director of the Public Library in Greenville, Ohio.

Mrs. Eckler held membership in and was past secretary of the Ohio Library Association and was a member of the Ohio Association of School Librarians and the American Library Association. During her long career in the library field, she made many lasting contributions in the organization and establishment of school and community libraries. She leaves her husband Roy H. Eckler of the Weise-Winckler Bindery, Inc., and a step-son Bruce.

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The Library Binding industry draws a large part of its business from this nation's research libraries, maintaining the collections of knowledge on which our technological society is based. Research libraries, however, have experienced ever-increasing problems in managing their collections and are investigating new types of information storage and retrieval technology—systems that do not use bound books.

At the May 1965 meeting of the Library Binding Institute in San Francisco, two of our new and younger members analyzed the possible impact of these new ideas on library binding.

MICROFILM
Economics will determine its future

By Stephen P. Heckman
The Heckman Bindery, Inc.
North Manchester, Indiana

Webster defines microfilm as "film on which documents, printed pages, etc., are photographed in a reduced size for convenience in storage and transportation; enlarged prints can be made from such film or the film can be viewed directly with the help of a special optical apparatus." The microfilm system consists of three parts:

- Miniaturization of documents onto film.
- Method to manipulate this film for the finding and fetching processes (a retrieval system).
- Method to bring the user and the microfilm together through either an optical device or through duplication.

Several problems have brought about a need for microfilm in the research library. Storage is one. Enough technical papers are written every 24 hours to fill seven sets of the 24-volume Encyclopaedia Britannica. In 1964, 60 million pages of information were written, which would take 465 man years of around-the-clock reading to consume. The Library of Congress found its holdings in June, 1962, were 52 million pieces, enough to fill 270 miles of shelf space. Information specialists say the quantity of information is doubling every 10 years.

Non-books—large, bulky material such as maps—add to the storage problem. Microfilm might bring this material into a form much easier to handle.

Embrittlement is another problem. A recent test of 400 books manufactured between 1900 and 1939 found that the paper in 89 percent of them had fold strength of less than that of newsprint.

Duplication of effort is a third problem. The United States spends approximately $13

INFORMATION RETRIEVAL
A Long-term Development

By Joseph S. Wesby, III
J. S. Wesby & Sons, Inc., Worcester, Mass.

What is information retrieval? Basically, the term has been coined to describe an automated system for handling information.

One of the simplest systems — one with which we are all familiar and one which illustrates the principles of any system — is a dictionary. Five general components or principles comprise its system:

- The block of information to be handled—in the case of a dictionary, the meanings of words in a language.
- The method of putting the information into the system—in a dictionary, this is done by listing the words alphabetically.
- The medium of storing the information—in this example, the printed pages of a book.
- The method of searching out information when it is needed—with a dictionary, by looking up the word we want to know about.
- The medium in which the information is given to us—in a dictionary, the meaning of the word is printed adjacent to the word on the page.

A more complex system of handling information can be observed in the library, and again, the same five components can be found.

The block of information is, of course, far more complex, including books, periodicals, scores of music and whatever else is included in its holdings.

Putting information into the library's system is accomplished by cataloging the information in the card files according to author, title, subject, etc.

*With this issue of the Library Binder we are initiating what we hope will be a continuing series of reports from the younger members of LBI—men who are bringing new ideas to an old industry through the utilization of new concepts and techniques in the production of certified library binding.

billion per year for research. Of this, 45 percent is wasted on work already accomplished because the information was not available to the late researchers. Although nothing can be done about the time element required for the researcher to make his studies available to the library, an efficient microfilm retrieval system could conceivably, through a good classification system, provide much more information on a given subject and make it available quickly.

Adequate book binding is an enormous expense to the library, and perhaps could be reduced or eliminated through better microfilm technology.

Mutilation and pilfering, a severe problem today, might be eliminated through microfilm.

A joint study by Charles F. Gosnell, who at the time was New York State librarian, and a unit of the New York State budget division approximately 10 years ago investigated the economics of changing newspapers and law books from bound volumes into microfilm. At that time they could buy new space for $1.60 per cubic foot, including shelves, lighting, etc. Transformation of law books would cost $35 per cubic foot and newspapers $16 per foot. They decided, however, that regardless of how uneconomical it was they must microfilm due to deteriora-

The medium of storing the information is its original form—the book, periodical or whatever.

The system of finding information consists of looking it up in the card catalog, finding where it is stored and going into the stacks to get it.

The medium of the answer is, of course, the book or periodical.

When we discuss a machine or computer with regard to the handling of information, we find the same five components. Again we start off with a block of information—whatever someone decides they want to put into the computer. This information is then put into computer language and inserted in the machine.

The medium of storage depends on the type of computer used. Possible media include IBM-type cards, punched tape, magnetic tape, film, microfilm, etc.

The method of getting information out of the computer is set up when the information is programmed into it and, in general, is accomplished by having the computer sort through its files at very high speed until it finds the requested answer.

The medium of receiving the answer again depends on the type of computer used. Some possible media are cards in machine-readable form which would then have to be trans-

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tion of the paper.

A recent doctoral dissertation at Rutgers indicated that, at the average price of photostats or microfilms, if a journal were needed as often as once per year, it would be better to buy the journal, check it in, prepare it for binding, bind it and house it. If the journal were needed less than once per year, it might be feasible to obtain a photocopy instead of housing it.

There are several examples of successful microfilm usage, however. University Microfilms, Inc., Ann Arbor, Mich., has started a service through which Xerox copies, in paperback form, of microfilmed books can be obtained for 3½ cents a page and copies of doctoral dissertations at 4½ cents a page. This is limited presently to the firm's existing microfilm collection: 15,000 books printed in English prior to 1640, 6,000 out-of-print books, 50,000 doctoral dissertations.

The most promising concept of a micro-miniaturization system for retrieval has been developed by Magnavox Research Laboratories. It makes possible the automatic selection and reproduction, on demand, of any page or document in a "stack" or file of 600 to 75,000 pages in an average of 30 seconds.

Some journals are issued only in microfilm. This might be an indication as to the progress and faith in microfilm.

A conclusion on economic feasibility in a $100,000 survey made to determine improvements needed for the Library of Congress states: "Present automation techniques do not deal adequately with raw text. At the outset, only catalogs, inventory files and indexes should be considered for automation. For some time, cost will remain a problem for all data processing and micro storage equipment."

Before committing itself to plans for a library, Southern Illinois University dispatched a consultant to survey technological advances. He interviewed 43 experts employed by such companies as IBM and RCA and found many imaginative possibilities for the future. "There was nothing found that would conflict with the conclusion that Edwardsville Campus should have a book-containing library."

There has been a tremendous amount of radical thinking as to the library of tomorrow. Many think that the book is obsolete and should be replaced entirely by microfilm or some other means. An example of the radical thinking in future library automation is by Dr. Kemeny, director of the department of mathematics at Dartmouth. He speaks of a National Research Library by 2000 A.D. large enough to hold 30 million volumes in a miniaturized form (by means of film tapes retrievable by computer). The user on any campus would have access to this central storage through a multi-channel

lated into a form we could read; some are printed pages or bibliographies; or pictures on a console, etc.

Basically, that is what an information retrieval system is. The principles are not too different from many conventional information systems. Computers do, of course, handle information more rapidly, make information more readily available, allow for more directions from which to search out information, and store information in a much smaller area than its original form.

What about the use of information retrieval systems in libraries? The possibilities are endless. The Committee on Library Resources held a convention last year at which computer experts said they could, at that time, build a computer into which the entire holdings of a library of several million pieces could be put. The computer could be stored in a room about the size of a large office.

I don't think anything like this will happen in the near future, but there are more immediate and perhaps more realistic applications of information retrieval systems for libraries.

Most likely, the first area of automation will be bibliographic functions. This corresponds to the second component of the library's system—the method in which information is put into the system. It would involve automating the card catalog and

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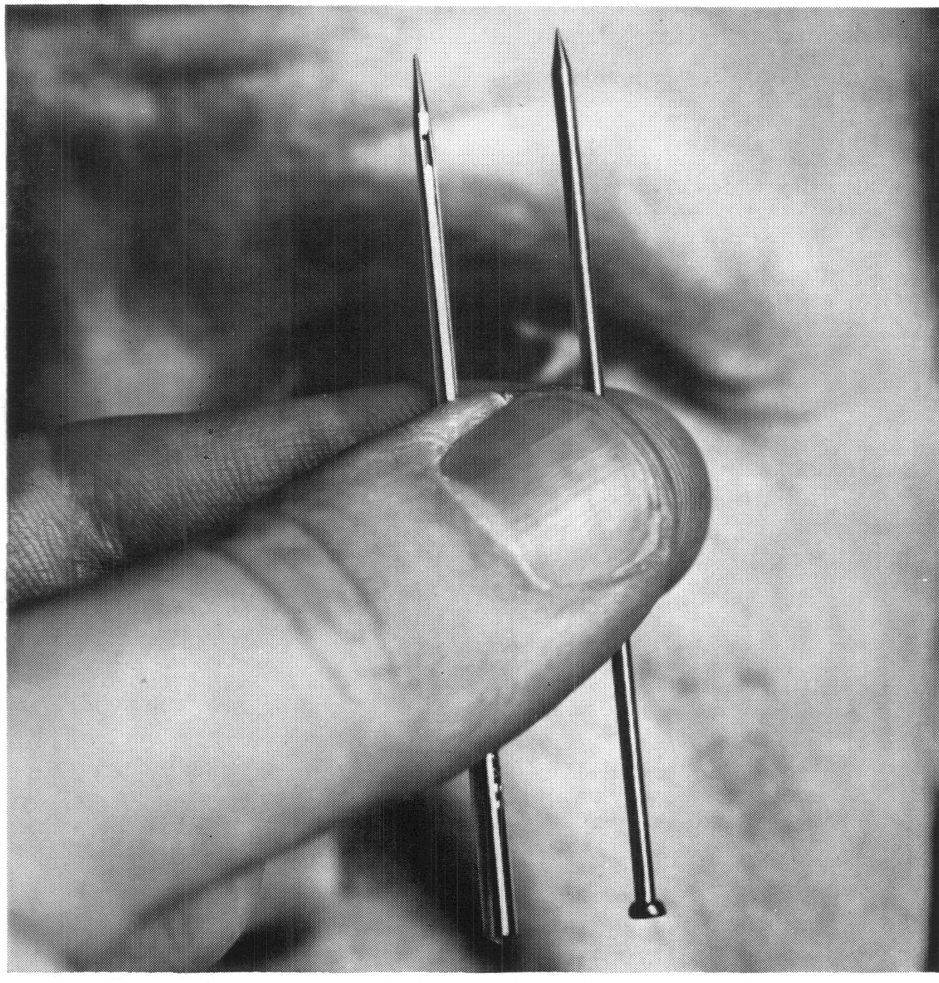

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Before efficient use of microfilm or the automated library can come about, a tremendous intellectual problem must be solved. As knowledge expands, it becomes splintered into smaller specialized segments. No matter what system of retrieval or automation is available, a good system depends on how finely the material can be classified and cross referenced. Thus we must greatly improve the organization of knowledge.

In the area of cost, everyone who has written on the subject feels a successful microfilm system is dependent upon economics. There are many costs:

- Software—cost of designing the system. This should run about the same as the hardware cost.
- Hardware—cost of the machines.
- Preparatory—cost of getting the material into a form that machines can handle. This will be by far the greatest cost.
- Operating—cost of operating the system once developed.

Technology still has a long way to go. Most technological developments must come from governmental or commercial enterprises. The library does not have the "risk capital" to experiment. Also, the library cannot risk losing information and thus must be positive that the system will work before undertaking any changeover. These two factors will tend to delay tomorrow.

Don R. Swanson, manager of the synthetic intelligence department, Thompson, Ramo, Woolridge, Inc., notes: "right now the economics of automation are such that no present equipment economically threatens the book. This might change 10 years from now, but it will be a long time before the book goes."

Frank B. Rogers, director of the National Library of Medicine, says: "It is now possible to put the entire contents of Library of Congress into a little black box, but it would take another black box 10 times the size of Library of Congress just to provide the juice to run it." He refuses to speculate how long it will be before automatic information retrieval becomes a fact for most libraries.

I have tried to present both the radical and conservative sides to this subject. Microfilm presently has a very small impact in the research library because of knowledge management problems, cost, and lack of technology.

But the research library has tremendous problems which are increasing daily. These problems mentioned at the beginning have brought about the need for microfilm.

Radicals are grasping for ways to solve these problems. Conservatives criticize the radicals for dealing in terms of science-fiction instead of realism. However, the conservatives do not deny the possibility of microfilm indexes to periodical literature, business literature, etc.

This automation could be accomplished without changing the library's whole system. It could speed information to the library's users much faster; it would allow more cross-referencing of subjects; it would develop records of the most often used information to improve service to users. Such a system might also enable the user to see copies of title pages, contents pages, indexes, even excerpts of text from the information he requested so that he can decide their value before going into the stacks to get them.

Automation in this area would probably have little effect on library binders. In fact, it might increase business because libraries would be better able to handle their information and would probably handle more information.

But the big question is how much automation will occur beyond the cataloging functions. Here, I can only guess. Perhaps the primary area for further automation will be in research libraries. In fact, many research libraries are fairly well automated today.

A network of research libraries exists today in different parts of the country where retrieval systems allow information to travel from one library to another very rapidly in response to requests. A system at Massachusetts Institute of Technology enables people all over the country to telephone the library and get information from a computer almost immediately over a teletype system.

But I personally don't think information retrieval devices will be confined to research libraries. All types of libraries will eventually be forced into some form of automation if they hope to serve users at all well. So much information has been and will be published in all fields that automation will be required.

As I pointed out, libraries will probably start by automating catalogs. But automating cataloging will not solve storage problems. Using computers to find the whereabouts of information will not have much value if the information is stored poorly. To solve the storage problems, libraries might put part of their collections on microfilm, or put more information into computers, or dispose of little-used information. Any of these would affect the amount of binding they would do.

Beyond the storage problem, another factor that will affect how much information will be put into computers is cost. At the present time, libraries are not very sure whether or not their present information handling methods are cheaper than using computers. They think information retrieval devices would be more expensive, but as they are forced into putting more information into computers and

systems in the library of tomorrow.

Although the radicals are perhaps a little anxious, they realize the problem and are desperately trying to do something about it.

I feel that something's coming—it might be microfilm, it might be computer printout, or it might be something that has not even been thought of yet. When? I would not be surprised if that something came in 10 years, maybe 25, but I don't think it will be more than 50. We'll just have to wait to find out!

Miss Virginia C. Pruitt, Administrator of the Kernan Hospital for Crippled Children, accepts Christmas check from Mr. Edward Rachuba and Mr. Newton Hawkins, both of Joseph Ruzicka, Inc., Baltimore, Maryland.

as more progress is made in the computer field, this may not be the case.

Another cost factor—one book manufacturers have discussed—is the idea of producing books in a machine readable form which the libraries could put right into computers. This could very easily lead to a situation where it would be cheaper for libraries to store things in computers.

I don't think I should say that all our customers will disappear into computers. Even if they do the problem will not affect our industry for quite a while.

I think we will see the automation of research libraries on a larger scale, but without any serious consequences to binding. They will use computers but will still preserve the information in bound volumes. I think we will see automation come into all types of libraries sooner or later—no doubt beginning with the cataloging function.

The main point to remember is that information retrieval is something we have to watch. I do not think computers will ever make library binding obsolete, but we must be aware that the possibilities are without limits.

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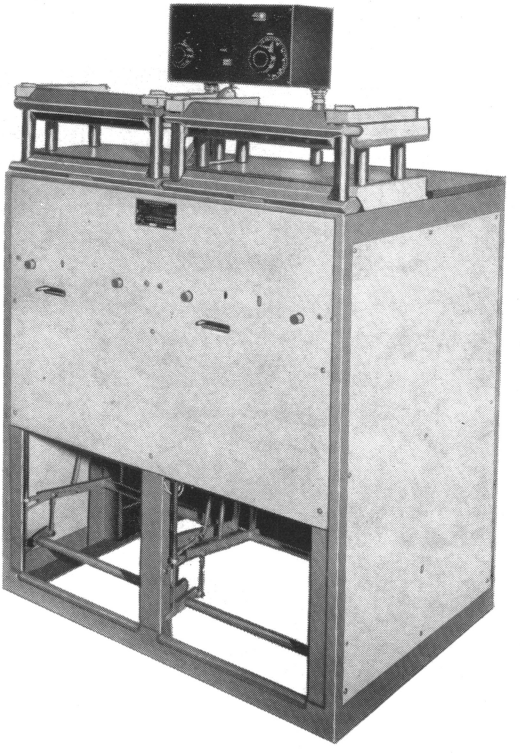

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